The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Prussian Advance on Paris.

The Town of Laon Surrounded and a Demand Made for its Surrender.

Main Army of the Invaders Within Thirty Miles of the Capital.

Conditional Surrender of Strasbourg Offered and Refused by the Besiegers.

The Situation in Paris.

An Early Armistice Looked For.

Election Ordered to Choose a Constituent Assembly.

Grand Serenade and Feast Given to Minister Washburne.

Victor Hugo Issues an Address to the Germans.

An English Iron-Clad Lost with Five Hundred Persons on Board.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—It is again reported that the Empress Eugenie has left Paris for England. Without a headquarters in the interests of peace.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Morning Post contends that Prussia has no right to demand the surrender of public territory without consulting the people, and yet refuses to furnish a means of such consulting. The Post says: "Prussia and her French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the refusal Prussian terms of the Empress Regent, and says she would have been justified in accepting."

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A Paris special says terms of peace will be settled between France and Prussia by a congress of the nations, and that meanwhile they are favorable. Russia will at once make an offensive alliance with the German Empire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to the Queen of Prussia, urging her to use her influence over her royal husband for peace.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The authorities at Berlin are confident at least Russia will withdraw her proposition to call a conference, in view of the obstinacy of Prussia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Dispatches received in this city from Paris, announce that the French Congress will assemble at Vienna on Saturday, and announce the war virtually ended. It is but proper to state that the above is published in a confirmed by a private cable despatch to a gentleman of this city, but was brought safely through all censorships.

The reported surrender of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris, in favor of peace, is authoritatively denied.

Notes of a distinct character have been addressed to Berlin, on the subject of peace, by the United States, England, Austria and Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that England will not grant intervention in favor of peace until the Prussians have withdrawn their proposition now between the Cabinets of Berlin and London. The Germans are incensed towards England mainly on account of her refusal to furnish recruits, via Belgium to France.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—In the Emissaries at Paris, an early armistice is looked for.

(Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.)

PARIS, Sept. 8.—5 o'clock.—All traveling is under embargo. The idea was suggested by the Municipal Corps. The question has been submitted in its Provisional Government by the Russian, Italian, and Spanish Ambassadors.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Boston Courier of this city.

The people are in an excellent humor to be guiding ground. It is rumored now that several members of the Diplomatic Corps are taking the initiative in the matter, and will soon present terms to the Minister of the Interior, and submit to a compromise to the Hotel de Ville.

(Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.)

Jules Favre has received and returned official visits of the Russian, Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Roman, Spanish, and Swiss Ambassadors, and the Pope's Nuncio.

(Special Cable Despatch to the New York Tribune.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch is telegraphed from Paris Friday morning: "I understand, from a French source on which I can place implicit confidence, that the Empress Regent has declined, to take any steps to induce Prussia to agree to an armistice, as peremptory as a treaty of peace is refused, and as an armistice, and as delay, during the circumstances, must result in forcing bloodshed, the Assembly pronounced by an overwhelming majority against it. Jules Favre received this morning, concerning Jules Favre's abstention, makes me sure that the conduct of the Empress Regent will be entirely accurate. All the circumstances I am not at liberty to state, but it is probable that the Empress Regent will leave Paris with Prince Napoleon. Rumors were a little too sanguine that the negotiations then far have necessarily been carried on with the Empress Regent. Some of the French Ministers, Rouher intimates that she cannot immediately accept such alliance. Prussia, however, is not unwilling to treat with Prussia, makes no compromise with Assisis or with other powers. Bismarck's refusal is interfered with the Empress Regent, and the Empress Regent, to whom Gladstone concedes much, owing to Gambetta's democratic aversion to a Regency, is not willing to take the responsibility of so grave a step. Under the circumstances, Bismarck's refusal to treat with Prussia, unless it surrenders territory, is not unreasonable.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

THE DIFFERENCE.

If duties on imported property are a protection* to competing articles to the extent of the tax imposed upon them, the effect of prohibition,—that is, they enable the domestic manufacturer to charge and exact for his wares the amount of the duty, in addition to the regular market price of the goods. A duty of one dollar a ton on iron is a "protection" of that amount to the domestic manufacturer of the article, because it enables him to charge one dollar a ton above the unobstructed market price for his metal. The Clay tariff of 1842 levied duties averaging 34 per cent on foreign manufactures, and it was denounced by the Whigs of those days, as a highly protective tariff, with they professed to be entirely satisfied. But the present tariff averages 65 per cent; And yet the Democracy of 1870, such as Governor Palmer, bedding, boots and shoes, carpets, crockery, glass, wooden ware, leather, furniture, iron and steel, rails, implements of mechanism, coal, salt, etc., it ranges from 40 to 100 per cent. This is an enormous, cruel tax on the people, imposed for the benefit of particular classes of capitalists at the expense of the mass, as the tax is not confined to the imported articles, but is exacted on the domestic as well as on the imported commodity. If this tax all went into the National Treasury, it would suffice to pay off the national debt, principal and interest, in less than three years. But, while the people pay 60 to 100 per cent extra on every thing they consume, only a tenth part of it goes into the National Treasury; the remaining nine-tenths flow into the private treasuries of the special interests which collect it. And it is the enormous income derived from this source which gives what is falsely called the "protective policy" its whole strength, which subsidizes political demagogues and controls newspapers.

When the actual difference between revenue reformer and a so-called protectionist is carefully analyzed, it is found to consist in the object for which a tariff should be imposed. The former class are in favor of levying it for revenue, making protection to manufacturers an *incident* thereof. The latter make it the *object*, and the tax or "protection" to manufacturers, making revenue the incident. The first named are opposed to making the tariff any higher than is needed to raise the requisite money for the support of the government, economically administered; while the other class want the duties to be as nearly prohibitory as possible, in order that the domestic manufacturer shall have the privilege of charging double or treble prices for his goods and wares. The main purpose of the one class is to raise sufficient revenue with the least burden to the people, and to keep down the cost of living as much as possible. The grand aim of the other class of economists is to make all articles, except food, as dear as possible, and thereby enable farmers who have no protection for their products, by compelling them to pay artificially high prices for their store goods and implements, and receive low prices for their Corn and cattle, wheat and swine. The farmers are beginning to understand this cent-shrost game of the miscalled protectionists, who "never say turkey to them once." Hence the explanation of the observable fact, that no Western political convention is controlled by farmers has recently passed what is called a protection plank in their platforms, but, in every instance, declared for a revenue tariff. But, in cities and towns which are dominated or influenced by special branches of manufacture, protection passed pretty much about "protection to American industry," but meaning the enactment of revenue laws to authorize them to overcharge and fleece the public in the sale of their wares.

Now, which is the best system of protection: the whole people, that which predicts them from unnecessary taxes and burdens, and cheapens the cost of living, or that which enacts revenue laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of others, and almost by making the necessities costly and the expense of living great?

THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was dethroned by the vote of 135 members of the body, to only 15 against, the declension, in a body in which the Opposition could never count more than 40 votes, previous to the war. At least 150 professed Bonapartists, elected on the issue of sustaining the Emperor, voted in favor of the decree of forfeiture. This is but one in many instances of the respect which the French nation feel for excess, and the facility with which they turn their backs on failure.

The new government, provisionally framed, is severely criticised in some American journals as not representative of the highest grade of French republican ability. We cannot admit the justice of these criticisms. Except Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and a few others who are better known as *litterateurs*, and agitators than as men of affairs, not one of the French Republicans who are more prominent, or have more of the popular confidence, than General Trochu, its principal executive officer; or than Jules Favre, its Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cremieux, the Minister of Justice; Garnier, the Minister of the Interior, or Etienne Arago, the Mayor of Paris? With the exception of Trochu, who, like Thiers, is counted an Orleanist, these are the men who have stood by the cause of French Republicanism when its skies were the lowest. They occupy much the same relation to the empire as John Brown, Wendell Phillips, and Lloyd Garrison occupied toward our slave oligarchy. It is not always the martyrs of a cause, or even the most conspicuous champions of its principles, who will make the best administrators of power, when the issue becomes a source of power. The present provisional government is, perhaps, more radical than any which could follow it. We should have been glad to see M. Thiers, and some men less radical, associated in it. This will come in due time.

It would be untrue, however, to claim that the present Republican administration is not superior in administrative ability to any of those through which Napoleon III. carried on the government, and brought France to her present distress. It is yet too early to compare Trochu's administrative abilities with those of Napoleon III. We only know that, as a military man, he has proved himself too vigorously honest to flatter Napoleon III., even when, by so doing, he might have stepped from a Brigadership to the Marshal's baton; but, when, after the battle of Sedan, Napoleon le Bonf, Fleury, Carrobert, Vaillant, Failly, De Wimpffen, Magnan, and Frossard contributed tens on the road to promotion when Niel proposed to retire with the honors of the field, and the Empress Eugenie actively seconded the proposal, Napoleon fell compelled to resign him, though in a subordinate command, to say that he was able and honest, and had the confidence of the army. The committee which Trochu published in 1867, on the condition of the French army, would have proved to any people, except the French, that they were betrayed, and led like weak sheep by corrupt and incompetent men.

There are still others,—Pierre Magne, Minister of Commerce; Gambetta, Minister of the Interior; Fourichon, Minister of Marine, and Glais Bezoin and Pelletan, without portfolios. Magne is a lawyer, political economist, and statist. He has been prominently connected with the Departments of Commerce and Finance since 1855, when he attracted the attention of M. Bugeaud by an able memorial on the finances of Algeria. Since 1846, though not appearing as a Minister, he was well known to have originated several of the leading financial measures, including the great peace loan, and the liberal schemes which marked the close of Napoleon's career.

The men in charge of the administration of France form, collectively, an excellent, able and personally influential body. They combine features of individual reputation than any Cabinet France has known for twenty years; indeed, more than it was possible to assemble from among the class willing to serve the Emperor. And now, whether they succeed, or whether, with's victorious enemy thundering at their gates, and with the demoralization and corruption of the imperial *regime* in their rear, they fail, we thank President Grant for so promptly and cordially recognizing the French Republic.

THE YOUNG (DEMOCRACY.

The "Young Democracy" of this city, if we can judge by their resolutions, are nearly converted to Republican principles. One short step more will bring them to the door of the Republican party, which will then take it, with a knock boldly for admission, and it will be opened unto them. When they enter, they will find thousands of their brethren who have preceded them, and are rejoicing in the enjoyment and knowledge of political truth.

For the "Old Democracy," who take their whiskey straight, we have no hope; they are joined to their idols, and had better be let alone. It will be impossible for them to accept, in good faith, the results of the suppression of the rebellion, and the work of reconstruction. They will continue to rake the ashes of dead issues, and blow the expiring embers of sectional hate. They long for the leeks and pot-herbs of Egypt; for the leadership of Mr. Kirby Carpenter, and for the tattered rags of Americans on whom they could look down with contempt and egotistical satisfaction. But a good many of the young men of the party, who have come on the stage of political action since the days of clavebolding domination in American politics, and whose boyish sympathies were with the Union cause during the rebellion, are willing to accept the measures of reconstruction, and the political equality of all citizens, regardless of color. A few of these generous youths met on the hall of Justice (the Circuit Court room), last afternoon and resolved as follows:

"Whereas, The time of the trial arrived that the Democratic party should say once all out of the country matters of present supreme importance to the people and the interests of the country demand; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party rejoices in the final settlement of all the issues growing out of the late rebellion, whose best interests it is equally the duty of every true citizen to support and maintain, and that we hail with satisfaction the work of reconstruction now in progress.

The intelligence and appreciation of these young men are commendable; but their efforts will be wholly futile to induce the ancient irreconcilables of their party "to lay aside all old issues," and "rejoice in the equality of all men," including "slaves, and the grimly Democracy generally cheered the general declaration, and said at each succeeding clause, "Good!" "Bully!" "Right!" "Hear!" "Hear!" "Hear

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CALIFORNIA.

History and Geography at Fault.

Lower California and the Dis-coveries Made There.

Mr. Bennett's Speech at His Departure from San Francisco.

THE LAW COURTS.

Alleged Conditions Bonds—A Re-Coutre Palmetto-Pickett Matter.

LIFE-READING.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

Three Thousand Citizens Welcome Home the White Stockings.

The Practice Game and Banquet This Afternoon and Evening.

RETURN OF THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

If there was any doubt as to the firm hold which base ball has taken upon Chicago, or if there was any question as to the humane pride and interest manifested by our citizens in the recent glorious achievements of Chicago's representative base ball club, those doubts and questions must have been effectually dispelled by the demonstration which was yesterday tendered them on their return to the scene of their triumps over Cincinnati's crack nine. Never before in the history of Chicago, not even in spite of the stern duties grown out of the late fearful calamity, has the whole city been so stirred from the centre of their triumps over Cincinnati's crack nine. Never before in the history of Chicago, not even in spite of the stern duties grown out of the late fearful calamity, has the whole city been so stirred from the centre to the circumference as it was yesterday by the arrival of the victorious nine from their contest with the champions of Chicago, associated at the Union depot in the persons of their friends.

At 9:30 the train rolled into the depot, where upon the platform and in the depot there was long and hearty that the echo must have reached a certain distance from the city. Mayor Heath, Chief of Police Colvin, Inspector Hunt, and a number of the Board of Police, under the lead of Sergeant Ryan, were present to keep the crowd in order, and for the purpose of receiving the nine. Besides these, the platform was literally packed with people, all of whom were anxious to get a glimpse of the boys as they stepped from the cars. Every window, inner-car door, and even the roof of the depot was packed with humanity, and a game with the former will be determined by the result.

STRAY LEVIES.

The following, from the Cincinnati Commercial, is entirely new to us, and without vouching for its truth we publish it as a matter of interest to our readers: "Mr. Wm. Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, arrived in this city last night, and left for Chicago this morning. He will be present at the game between the Cincinnati and Chicago clubs to-day. Mr. Haldeman is a warm friend of the Cincinnati club, and has a large amount of money at stake on the result of the game